

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

MARTA ANDRYCHOWSKA-KLOSEK,
and K.K., a minor, by and through his
mother, MARTA ANDRYCHOWSKA-
KLOSEK,
custodial parent and next friend,

Docket No.:

**COMPLAINT AND DEMAND
FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiffs,

v.

INSTANT BRANDS, INC.,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, **MARTA ANDRYCHOWSKA-KLOSEK** (hereafter referred to as “Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek”) and **K.K., a minor** (hereafter referred to as “Minor Plaintiff”), **by and through his mother, MARTA ANDRYCHOWSKA-KLOSEK, custodial parent and next friend,** (hereafter referred to as “Plaintiffs”), by and through their undersigned counsel, **JOHNSON BECKER, PLLC** and **KLINE & SPECTER, P.C.**, hereby submit the following Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial against Defendant **INSTANT BRANDS, INC.** (hereafter referred to as “Defendant Instant Brands” and “Defendant”), allege the following upon personal knowledge and belief, and investigation of counsel:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Defendant Instant Brands designs, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes and sells a wide-range of consumer kitchen products, including the subject “Instant Pot IP-LUX Electric Pressure Cooker,” which specifically includes the Model Number IP-LUX60 V3 (referred to hereafter as “pressure cooker(s)” or “Subject Pressure Cooker”) that is at issue in this case.

2. Defendant touts the “safety”¹ of its pressure cookers, and states that they cannot be opened while in use.² Despite Defendant’s claims of “safety,” it designed, manufactured, marketed, imported, distributed, and sold, both directly and through third-party retailers, a product that suffers from serious and dangerous defects. Said defects cause significant risk of bodily harm and injury to its consumers.

3. Specifically, said defects manifest themselves when, despite Defendant’s statements, the lid of the pressure cooker is removable with built-up pressure, heat, and steam still inside the unit. When the lid is removed under such circumstances, the pressure trapped within the unit causes the scalding hot contents to be projected from the unit and into the surrounding area, including onto the unsuspecting

¹ See, e.g. Instant Pot IP-LUX60 V3 User Manual, pgs. 4, 5, 9, 10. A copy of the User Manual is attached hereto as “Exhibit A.”

² *Id.* at pg. 9.

consumers, their families, and other bystanders. In this case, the lid of the pressure cooker was able to be opened or removed while the pressure cooker retained pressure, causing Plaintiffs serious and substantial bodily injuries and damages.

4. Defendant knew or should have known of these defects, but has nevertheless put profit ahead of safety by continuing to sell its pressure cookers to consumers, failing to warn said consumers of the serious risks posed by the defects, and failing to recall the dangerously defective pressure cookers regardless of the risk of significant injuries to Plaintiffs and consumers like them.

5. Defendant ignored and/or concealed its knowledge of these defects in its pressure cookers from the Plaintiffs in this case, as well as the public in general, in order to continue generating a profit from the sale of said pressure cookers, demonstrating a callous, reckless, willful, depraved indifference to the health, safety and welfare of Plaintiffs and consumers like them.

6. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs in this case incurred significant and painful bodily injuries, medical expenses, physical pain, mental anguish, and diminished enjoyment of life.

PLAINTIFFS MARTA ANDRYCHOWSKA-KLOSEK AND K.K.

7. Plaintiffs Marta Andrychowska-Klosek and K.K. are residents and citizens of the city of East Stroudsburg, County of Monroe, State of Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs

therefore are residents and citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for purposes of diversity pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

8. On or about December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs suffered serious and substantial burn injuries as the direct and proximate result of the pressure cooker's lid ability to be rotated and opened while the pressure cooker was still under pressure, during the normal, directed use of the pressure cooker, allowing its scalding hot contents to be forcefully ejected from the pressure cooker and onto Plaintiffs. The incident occurred as a result of the failure of the pressure cooker's supposed "safety mechanisms,"³ which purport to keep the consumer safe while using the pressure cooker. In addition, the incident occurred as a result of Defendant's failure to redesign the pressure cooker, despite the existence of economical, safer alternative designs.

DEFENDANT INSTANT BRANDS, INC.

9. Defendant designs, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes and sells a variety of consumer kitchen products including pressure cookers, air fryers, and blenders, amongst others.

10. Defendant boasts that "cooking with Instant Brands is everyday magic,"⁴ and that their products are "all designed to simplify the joys of home cooking, promote

³ *Id.* at 4 and 5.

⁴ See <https://www.instanthome.com/about-us> (last accessed November 16, 2022)

healthy lifestyles, and give you more time to enjoy great meals with the people you love.”⁵

11. Defendant Instant Brands is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 3025 Highland Parkway, Downers Grove, IL 60515, and as such is deemed a citizen of both the State of Illinois and the State of Delaware.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to diversity jurisdiction prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there is complete diversity between the parties.

13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred in this district.

14. Venue is also proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and intentionally availed itself of the markets within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the promotion, sale, marketing, and distribution of its products.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

⁵ *Id.*

15. Defendant is engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, warranting, marketing, importing, distributing, and selling the pressure cookers at issue in this litigation.

16. Defendant aggressively warrants, markets, advertises, and sells its pressure cookers as “[e]asy to use, easy to clean, fast, versatile, and convenient”⁶ and repeatedly boasts about its pressure cookers’ purported “proven safety features.”⁷

17. For instance, the Defendant claims of the IP-LUX60 V3 that “[a]s a safety feature, the lid is locked and won’t open until the float valve drops down,”⁸ indicating that the consumer should not be able to open the lid until all pressure has been released and the unit is safe to open.

18. To further propagate its message, Defendant has used, and continues to utilize, numerous media outlets including, but not limited to, infomercials, social media websites such as YouTube, and third-party retailers. For example, the following can be found on Defendant’s YouTube webpage entitled “Getting to Know Your New Instant Pot IP-DUO”:

⁶ See <https://www.instanthome.com/product/instant-pot/duo/8-quart-multi-use-pressure-cooker-v4> (last accessed November 16, 2022).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See Instant Pot IP-LUX60 V3 User Manual, pg. 9.

- a. “The first thing you need to know about your IP-DUO is that *you don’t need to be afraid of it*, as many people are afraid of stovetop pressure cookers.”⁹
 - b. “With 10 safety features built in, you can use your Instant Pot with confidence, *knowing that it is not going to explode*.”¹⁰
 - c. “In addition, keep in mind that your Instant Pot operates at relatively low pressures of 11 to 12 psi or lower, depending on the pressure setting that you use.”¹¹
19. In a similar video entitled “Introducing Instant Pot IP-DUO series electric pressure cooker,” spokesperson Laura Pazzaglia, founder of the website “Hip Pressure Cooking”¹² boasts of the pressure cooker’s “10 safety features,” stating that this “new model detects the position of the lid” and “once the lid is locked, and the contents are under pressure, *there’s no way to open the pressure cooker*.”¹³
20. According to the User’s Manual accompanying each individual unit sold, the pressure cookers have purportedly passed “rigorous UL lab testing”¹⁴ and were “designed to avoid the common user errors and safety hazards of conventional stove-

⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1RKj9E8TY0> (video with a runtime of 11:26) at 0:42-0:46 (last accessed November 16, 2022).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 0:47 – 0:55.

¹¹ *Id.* at 0:56 – 1:08. This apparently suggest that even if the lid is opened while the unit is still pressurized, it will not harm you.

¹² See <https://www.hippressurecooking.com/> (last accessed November 16, 2022)

¹³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVA2EqPf0s0> (video with a runtime of 8:30) (last accessed November 16, 2022).

¹⁴ See Instant Pot IP-LUX60 V3 User Manual, pg. 4.

top pressure cookers through the use of 10 proven safety mechanisms and patented technologies,”¹⁵ misleading the consumer into believing that the pressure cookers are reasonably safe for their normal, intended use.

21. By reason of the forgoing acts or omissions, the Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek used the pressure cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that it was safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

22. Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek used the pressure cooker for its intended purpose of preparing meals for herself and/or her family and did so in a manner that was reasonable and foreseeable by the Defendant.

23. However, the aforementioned pressure cooker was defectively and negligently designed and manufactured by the Defendant in that it failed to properly function as to prevent the lid from being removed with normal force while the unit remained pressurized, despite the appearance that all the pressure had been released, during the ordinary, foreseeable and proper use of cooking food with the product; placing the Plaintiffs, their family, and similar consumers in danger while using the pressure cookers.

¹⁵ *Id.*

24. Defendant's pressure cookers possess defects that make them unreasonably dangerous for their intended use by consumers because the lid can be rotated and opened while the unit remains pressurized.

25. Further, Defendant's representations about "safety" are not just misleading, they are flatly wrong, and put innocent consumers like Plaintiffs directly in harm's way.

26. Economic, safer alternative designs were available that could have prevented the Pressure Cooker's lid from being rotated and opened while pressurized.

27. Defendant knew or should have known that its pressure cookers possessed defects that pose a serious safety risk to Plaintiffs and the public. Nevertheless, Defendant continues to ignore and/or conceal their knowledge of the pressure cookers' defects from the general public and continues to generate a substantial profit from the sale of its pressure cookers, demonstrating a callous, reckless, willful, and depraved indifference to the health, safety, and welfare of Plaintiffs and others like them.

28. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's intentional concealment of such defects, its failure to warn consumers of such defects, its negligent misrepresentations, its failure to remove a product with such defects from the stream of commerce, and its negligent design of such products, Plaintiff Andrychowska-

Klosek used an unreasonably dangerous pressure cooker, which resulted in significant and painful bodily injuries to Plaintiffs.

29. Consequently, the Plaintiffs in this case seek compensatory damages resulting from the use of Defendant's pressure cooker as described above, which has caused the Plaintiffs to suffer from serious bodily injuries, medical expenses, lost wages, physical pain, mental anguish, diminished enjoyment of life, and other damages.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I STRICT LIABILITY

30. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

31. At the time of Plaintiffs' injuries, Defendant's Pressure Cookers were defective and unreasonably dangerous for use by foreseeable consumers, including Plaintiffs.

32. Defendant's Pressure Cookers were in the same or substantially similar condition as when they left the possession of Defendant when Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek used her pressure cooker on December 8, 2020.

33. Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek did not misuse or materially alter the pressure cooker, including through her use on December 8, 2020.

34. The Pressure Cookers did not perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would have expected them to perform when used in a reasonably foreseeable way.

35. Further, a reasonable person would conclude that the possibility and serious of harm outweighs the burden or cost of making the Pressure Cookers safe.

Specifically:

- a. The Pressure Cookers designed, manufactured, sold, and supplied by Defendant were defectively designed and placed into the stream of commerce in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition for consumers;
 - b. The seriousness of the potential burn injuries resulting from the product drastically outweighs any benefit that could be derived from its normal, intended use;
 - c. Defendant failed to properly market, design, manufacture, distribute, supply, and sell the Pressure Cookers, despite having extensive knowledge that the aforementioned injuries could and did occur;
 - d. Defendant failed to warn and place adequate warnings and instructions on the Pressure Cookers;
 - e. Defendant failed to adequately test the Pressure Cookers; and
 - f. Defendant failed to market an economically feasible alternative design, despite the existence of the aforementioned economical, safer alternatives, that could have prevented the Plaintiffs' injuries and damages.
36. Defendant's actions and omissions were the direct and proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' injuries and damages.
37. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their

pressure cookers, including Plaintiffs to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE

38. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

39. Defendant has a duty of reasonable care to design, manufacture, market, and sell non-defective Pressure Cookers that are reasonably safe for their intended uses by consumers, such as Plaintiffs and their family.

40. Defendant failed to exercise ordinary care in the manufacture, sale, warnings, quality assurance, quality control, distribution, advertising, promotion, sale and marketing of its Pressure Cookers in that Defendant knew or should have known that said Pressure Cookers created a high risk of unreasonable harm to Plaintiffs and consumers alike.

41. Defendant was negligent in the design, manufacture, advertising, warning, marketing and sale of its Pressure Cookers in that, among other things, it:

- a. Failed to use due care in designing and manufacturing the Pressure Cookers to avoid the aforementioned risks to individuals;
- b. Placed an unsafe product into the stream of commerce;
- c. Aggressively over-promoted and marketed its Pressure Cookers through television, social media, and other advertising outlets; and
- d. Were otherwise careless or negligent.

42. Despite the fact that Defendant knew or should have known that consumers were able to remove the lid while the pressure cookers were still pressurized, Defendant continued to market its pressure cookers to the general public (and continues to do so).

43. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiffs to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT III
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

44. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

45. Defendant expressly warranted that its pressure cookers were safe and effective to members of the consuming public, including Plaintiffs and their family. Moreover, Defendant expressly warranted that the lid of the Pressure Cooker could not be removed while the unit remained pressurized. Specifically:

- a. “Do not open the lid until pressure in the pot is completely released. As a safety feature, the lid is locked and won’t open until the float valve drops down.”¹⁶
- b. “Instant Pot® has a safety feature to disable the cooker and the display will flash “Lid” if the lid is not positioned correctly.”¹⁷
- c. “**Safety Lid Lock** – When cooker is pressurized, the lid will automatically lock to prevent opening the cooker.”¹⁸
- d. “**Lid Position Detection** – If the lid is not in a safe position for pressure cooking, the cooker will not allow cooking to begin.”¹⁹

46. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiffs, were the intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

¹⁶ *Id.* at pg. 9.

¹⁷ *Id.* at pg. 10.

¹⁸ See <https://www.instanthome.com/support/instant/resources> (last accessed November 16, 2022).

¹⁹ *Id.*

47. Defendant marketed, promoted, and sold its pressure cookers as a safe product, complete with “safety mechanisms.”

48. Defendant’s pressure cookers do not conform to these express representations because the lid can be removed using normal force while the units remain pressurized, despite the appearance that the pressure has been released, making the pressure cookers not safe for use by consumers.

49. Defendant breached its express warranties in one or more of the following ways:

- a. The pressure cookers as designed, manufactured, sold and/or supplied by the Defendant, were defectively designed, and placed into the stream of commerce by Defendant in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition;
- b. Defendant failed to warn and/or place adequate warnings and instructions on their pressure cookers;
- c. Defendant failed to adequately test its pressure cookers; and
- d. Defendant failed to provide timely and adequate post-marketing warnings and instructions after they knew the risk of injury from their pressure cookers.

50. Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek used the pressure cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that it was safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

51. Plaintiffs’ injuries were the direct and proximate result of Defendant’s breach of its express warranties.

52. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiffs to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS
FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

53. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

54. Defendant manufactured, supplied, and sold its Pressure Cookers with an implied warranty that they were fit for the particular purpose of cooking quickly, efficiently and safely.

55. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiffs, were the intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

56. Defendant's Pressure Cookers were not fit for the particular purpose as a safe means of cooking, due to the unreasonable risks of bodily injury associated with their use.

57. Plaintiffs in this case reasonably relied on Defendant's representations that its Pressure Cookers were a quick, effective and safe means of cooking.

58. Defendant's breach of the implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' injuries and damages.

59. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiffs to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT V
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY

60. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

61. At the time Defendant marketed, distributed and sold its Pressure Cookers to Plaintiffs in this case, Defendant warranted that its Pressure Cookers were merchantable and fit for the ordinary purposes for which they were intended.

62. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiffs, were intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

63. Defendant's Pressure Cookers were not merchantable and fit for its ordinary purpose, because they had the propensity to lead to the serious personal injuries as described herein in this Complaint.

64. Plaintiff Andrychowska-Klosek used her Pressure Cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that they were safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

65. Defendant's breach of implied warranty of merchantability was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' injury and damages.

66. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiffs to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting

consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Defendant for damages, including punitive damages, to which they are entitled by law, as well as all costs of this action to the full extent of the law, whether arising under the common law and/or statutory law, including:

- a. judgment for Plaintiffs and against Defendant;
- b. damages in excess of \$75,000 to compensate Plaintiffs for their injuries, economic losses and pain and suffering sustained as a result of the use of the Defendant's pressure cookers;
- c. pre and post judgment interest at the lawful rate;
- d. punitive damages on all applicable Counts as permitted by the law;
- e. a trial by jury on all issues of the case; and
- f. for any other relief as this Court may deem equitable and just, or that may be available under the law of another forum to the extent the law of another forum is applied, including but not limited to all reliefs prayed for in this Complaint and in the foregoing Prayer for Relief.

Respectfully submitted,

KLINE & SPECTER, P.C.

Date: November 30, 2022

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